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## NEW BOOKS.

**New Analytic Geometry.** By PERCY F. SMITH and ARTHUR SULLIVAN GALE. Boston: Ginn and Company. Pp. 342. \$

The authors of this book have recognized the importance of "setting up" and studying functions by their graphs. The student is carefully led through the subject, being, for the most part, given just sufficient aid to make his own way. He is taught analytic methods and to formulate his own rules.

**Durell's Arithmetics. Elementary.** By FLETCHER DURELL and ELIZABETH HALL. Pp. 354. 48 cents. **Advanced.** By FLETCHER DURELL. Pp. 458. 64 cents. New York: Charles E. Merrill Company.

These two books taken together make an extensive treatment of over 800 pages and contain a great profusion of applications of number to concrete things in the various industries and departments of study. Effort has not only been made to apply number to things but to give the student a grasp of the processes. The weakest point would seem to be the definitions, and here is where many if not most arithmetics are at fault.

**Intercollegiate Debates. Volume II.** Edited by EGBERT RAY NICHOLS. New York: Hinds, Noble and Eldredge. Pp. 832. \$2.00.

This book might as well have been named "Inter-High School Debates" for the language is simple and the arguments are clearly explained. Six of the discussions elaborate the brief treatment of the same questions in the earlier book, especially along the line of the points that have assumed a different complexion in contact with public controversy. The questions considered are of present-day interest and importance and the book is one that everyone interested in debates will want to read.

**Old Paris. Its Social, Historical and Literary Associations.** By HENRY C. SHELLEY. Boston: L. C. Page & Company. Pp. 354. \$3.00.

The author is not giving in this volume a description of modern Paris, but, as the title indicates, of old Paris, for the inns, pleasure gardens, theaters, etc., described and illustrated have all been demolished to give way to modern Paris.

The city has for long years been one of the most attractive of the European capitals to the traveler and pleasure seeker, and the secret of the charm which captivates all visitors was according to Walpole that the Parisian lives in "Perpetual Opera" and "persists in being young when he is old." The life there is intensely social and hence the inn,